# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers, NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

## A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXV. | PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855. | WHOLE NO. 1783.


## Original Poetry.

### FIRESIDE ANGELS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY LAURA A. BOIES.

The fireside is a holy place,
A consecrated spot;
We daily meet with angels here—
We see and know them not;
It may be that a sister's form
Is but a seraph's guise,
An angel's soul may look on us
From out a mother's eyes.

We may not see the shining form,
Or hear the rustling wing,
Our angels may not sing the songs
That other angels sing;
And we may daily kneel with them,
And hear their fervent tone,
And never dream that we have bowed
With angels at the Throne.

It may be that our watching eyes
Have missed one gentle face,
It may be that the fire-light shines
Upon one vacant place;
We hear again the low, sweet voice,
We feel her presence near,
And know 'twas one of finer clay
That tarried with us here.

Perchance we marked the changing cheek,
The earnest, thrilling gaze,
We saw she was not as the rest,
And wondered at her ways;
We could not tell what made her so,
For she was always thus,
And so we said within our hearts,
She is but one of us.

A joy and yet a mystery,
She lingered by our side,
We saw her when her cheek grew pale,
We saw her when she died.
And when they heaped the cold, damp clods
Above her senseless breast,
We knew 'twas one with shining wings
They laid away to rest.

It is the spirit of the skies,
The sweet and patient trust,
That forms a seraph of the day,
An angel of the dust;
And when we see a pale, meek brow,
A gentle, love-lit eye,
These doubting hearts of ours may know
An angel passes by.

## Original Novelet.

### THE ONEIDA SISTERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

CHAPTER IV.

SEPARATION.

"It make much light, so me see straight in the dark!"

After having returned the dagger to its sheath, and thrust it into her girdle, ... descended to thank the giver with ... pitiated graciousness of manner, ... mentary unknitting of her haughty brows.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the real parting of De Vaudreuil and his young wife did not take place on this occasion. ... preceding day, they had been apprised by an Indian runner of the coming of Gowanah, and knew that the dreaded separation was at hand;—late that night, they had taken a solemn and tender leave of one another, pledging themselves to be constant to love and patient in waiting till the happy day of reunion. They parted now without evidence of anything more than friendly feeling,—De Vaudreuil's fear of the discovery of his secret overmastering all softer emotions, while Onata, meekly taking her tone from him, and bringing into exercise something of the stoicism of her Indian training, betrayed nothing of the keen sorrow and desolation of her heart, even to the jealous eyes of her sister.

The garrison were all sorry to lose their playful and graceful pet—their "little brownie"—their "young fawn," their "wild singing bird," as they called the beautiful Oneida. The officers' wives embraced her, and the children crowded around her to the last, protesting that she "should not go back into the great, gloomy woods, among the cruel wild Indians, and bears and panthers; she was," they said, "only the least bit in the world of a savage, herself—she was 'most like white folks—if she would stay with them, and be made a Christian of, maybe she would bleach out, by-and-bye, and God would let her into heaven, for a white girl, when she died."

Onata only shook her head sadly at all these entreaties, and pointed to her father and sister, who were waiting impatiently for her near the sally-port of the fortress. ... pertinacious little pet, the fair-haired ... who had most joyfully welcomed her coming to the Fort, a few weeks ... she now had a slight struggle to ... herself. As she strove to unclasp ... arms from her neck, her calmness ...

## Our Picture Gallery.

RECEPTION OF QUEEN VICTORIA BY THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE PRINCESS MATHILDE, AT THE FOOT OF THE GRAND STAIRCASE, PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

## Original Sketch.

### EXTRACTS

From the Diary of the Wife of a Western Physician.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

August 10th.—I have had company all day long; a young woman with her first baby, came to stay with me while "pappy" went to the timber for a load of rails. The baby is just three weeks old, and I felt more like putting both mother and child in bed than otherwise entertaining them. The poor little red-faced thing already bears the fatiguing name of "Eugene Alfonso De Tracy Moss," and the pale, aguish-looking mother tosses it up and down, and whispers "hush, bub," as if she had always been used to it. She was kind enough to leave it with me an hour or two, while she went down street to the stores to buy "*some truck*," to make it a dress. She selected some dark red calico, with large flowers blooming thereon.

As soon as she entered the house, she ran and jerked the child from the bed where I had laid it, and commenced a conversation with it in this fashion—"Bess its little bones, did it ky? See, see, mammy buy it pitty red coatties, now we go ridy-vidy wis a pappy." And they did get off safely about sundown, but if that young child is not sick or sore after the days' jolting, it will be able to stand anything.

12th.—Yesterday was a busy day, as Saturday ever must be to housekeepers. I did not get through my work until near dark; feeling very tired, I concluded to retire early, as the Doctor was absent and not expected until morning. I had no sooner blown out my light, than a loud knock at the door set me to hunting for the match-safe. This found, I dressed as speedily as possible, the knocking growing louder and louder all the time. Who can be ...

I felt greatly inclined to take a short nap, but I would like to know the hour when a doctor's wife can sleep. An old man, with his young wife and her baby came in the gate just as I was about closing my front door. They had walked two miles to bring the child to the Doctor.

"What ails the babe?" said I.

"Oh, it has the snifles every night awfully."

I smiled, and the old man said,

"I telled her nothing ailed the young un, but she is young, and kinder skeery. My tother wife was used to young uns."

I advised them to grease its nose, and keep it out of the wind. They were very thankful, and after waiting an hour or two, picked up baby and walked home.

13th.—Others came in to ask for the Doctor. It does seem to do them some good to see me when he is not to be found, so I try to sympathise with them all.

It was late when I retired, and I heard no more knocks at my door until about daylight, when a great shuffling of feet on the door-step brought me to the door. I rubbed my eyes open and looked out. There stood three Irishmen, with axes in their hands, looking fiercely at me.

"By the powers, it's arly ye're up the morn, mistress," said one.

"Ye're bating the birds this time, anyway," laughed another.

"Sure we'd not be after disturbing ye's so arly, but our boss is sending us off to the timber betimes, the morn," put in the third, "and it's just a bottle of the quinine we're after."

"Och, but quinine's the stuff to keep one's life in 'em, when there's no whiskey to be had," said the first.

"Yis, and to kape the ager out."

And they all laughed. I brought out the quinine bottle, and put up a small quantity for each. They left, with noisy thanks, and the last words I heard from them was, "She's a clever one, that, and quinine's jist the stuff o' ...

### THE FOUNTAIN OF KNOWLEDGE.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

TRANSLATED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

...

beloved, thy portion was the least—what hast thou done?"

Then the child, Freda, bowed her head, and answered:

"The Earth was cold and dark, oh, my father, for thou wert not there; and I wearied for the evening. Because my portion was but small, and I feared that with it I could not bless the children of men, I made of it a flower, and called it Love. I taught it to look up to thee, that haply thine eyes might sometimes be turned downwards on the earth, and for a moment it would give thee pleasure. And when the flower bloomed, and shed a sweet fragrance around, whoever passed by, looked up also, oh, my father, and blessed thee, who had given so beautiful a gift to man."

Then Balder rejoiced that the flower even now bloomed upon the dark earth, which was one day to cover it and make it holy.

## Selected Articles.

### ANECDOTES OF WORDSWORTH.

It is not our intention to criticise the writings of the great philosophical poet of modern times, but merely to note down a few recollections of the benign old man before they pass away forever with the fleeting shades of memory.

Glorious old man of the mountain! methinks we see him now; his deep-set gray eyes steeped in contemplation; his hand buried in his waistcoat—one leg crossed over the other—reciting, in a deep but somewhat tremulous voice, a passage either from Milton or himself—the only two poets he honored by his quotations. While the vision stands before us, let us sketch the outward and visible shape, which held a great spirit within its fold.

Tall and broadly formed, spare of flesh, with a slight stoop, and carelessly dressed; a fine, oval face; a nose aquiline, though somewhat heavy; bald about the brow, with a few gray hairs straggling over the forehead; fragments of gray whiskers, and a mouth inclined to be large, but energetically compressed; his eyebrows turned upward when listening, and ...

### FEATS OF THE BLIND.

As regards the power of distinguishing colors by touch or smell, Dr. Guillé, in his "Essai sur l'Instruction des Aveugles" (Essay on the Instruction of the Blind), observes, that the blind generally distinguish colors by the touch; but should they entertain any doubt, they are never mistaken when they taste them.

M. de Piles saw a man in Italy totally blind, who was an excellent draftsman. He met him in the Justinian Palace, modelling in wax a statue of Minerva. This man took portraits of the Duke de Bracciano and of one of his daughters, in a dark room, yet they were perfect resemblances. He also painted portraits of Charles I., of England, of Pope Urban VIII., and of other persons of distinction, all of which are even now highly valued on account of their extraordinary resemblances.

John Gambasius, after being ten years in a state of blindness, made models of the statues of Cosmo de Medicis, Prince Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, of Pope Urban VIII., and of many others.

William Kennedy, of Banbridge, (in Dorsetshire, I believe,) England, though blind from his fourth year, became not only one of the cleverest musical instrument, as well as watch and clock makers, but he made the very tools with which he worked. He was likewise an excellent cabinet-maker, and made looms, with their different tackling; and, what is still more extraordinary, this man was self-taught.

But one of the most remarkable cases on record is that of Miss Margaret McAvoy, who, at the period we are now speaking of, resided at Liverpool, whence we understand she has since removed, and is now residing in these States. The sight of this young lady may be said to have been in her fingers' ends.

It would occupy too much space to enter into details, the writer will therefore briefly enumerate what she did, and he states this on the authority of Dr. Renwick and Dr. Brandreth, two of the most celebrated physicians now living (at Liverpool likewise), and of the talented and highly honorable Egerton Smith, formerly editor of the Liverpool Mercury, ...

# Our Correspondents

## Clippings.


# SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], 1855.

ALL THE ORIGINAL ARTICLES OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT CANNOT BE SENT A DAILY PAPER.


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The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

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Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

## PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its THIRTY-FOURTH year, and has between 80,000 and 90,000 subscribers.

The contributors to the Post are among the best writers in the Union. We shall shortly commence the publication of

THE ONEIDA SISTERS, by GRACE GREENWOOD; which we design following by

VIVIA, A STORY OF LIFE'S MYSTERY, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ENGRAVINGS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES and LETTERS, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and foreign lands, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, GENERAL NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, VIEW OF THE PRODUCE and STOCK MARKETS, BANK NOTE LIST, EDITORIALS, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World. For terms, &c., see head of column.

## JUDGE LOWRIE'S OPINION.

Judge Lowrie, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has published his opinion upon the application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus.

We feel obliged to the Judge for publishing this document, especially as he can hardly have done it with the intention of "making capital," in any direction—it being emphatically one of those papers which, as a whole, pleases nobody.

In its presentation of the subject, however, the bearings of the rival principles in the case are so clearly and openly presented, that even the wayfaring man, though a fool, can hardly err in their comprehension. And, in the light of the Judge's argument, it is plainly seen how little the question of Abolitionism, one way or the other, has to do with the matter—and how important the ruling of the Supreme Court is, as affecting the great question of State Rights, and the dearest privileges of every American citizen.

We may state, in brief, that Judge Lowrie considers the habeas corpus the proper means by which a "full and open trial" can be secured, so that "no tyranny of *king's council* or *minister*, or of *mere local* and *inferior* courts" "shall imprison a man without a chance of bail or hope of a speedy trial by the law of the land."

He also "has a very strong impression that no Court is justified in issuing a habeas corpus for the purpose of restoring a slave to his master"—this writ being "intended to secure the liberty of the subject, and *not to try the rights of property*."

He "moreover has a very strong impression" that Judge Kane had no jurisdiction over the subject, and that he "exceeded his authority in entertaining the case."

But—although by not interfering, he says, "we do thus leave the federal government at liberty to make continual encroachments upon State Rights, without being responsible therefore to any organized power"—it "*cannot be avoided*."

For—"in civil matters there can be no moral principle of higher importance than the principle of social order." "It is the great moral principle of social man." Therefore—"in the name of order," but not of either Liberty or Justice, Judge Lowrie "concurs in refusing the writ."

The above is a fair statement of the Judge's sentiments—whatever the reader may think of such a conclusion as the result of such premises. He will not, however, be astonished to learn that Judge Lowrie confesses that he came to this city coinciding with Judge Knox, but upon consideration was induced to concur with Judge Black. His course, however, in holding on to the greater portion of his old notions, causes his opinion to present to many minds rather an incongruous character. It must be remembered, however, that if Judge Lowrie has a weakness in his mental constitution—which we are far from asserting, especially in view of the late rulings upon the subject of contempt—it is a rather overstrained regard for social order. Some inconsiderate persons might even go so far, as to say that the doctrine that "there can be no higher moral principle than the principle of social order," would seem to rebuke our fathers for their resistance to British tyranny, and to be better suited to Paris or Vienna than to Philadelphia. But we prefer saying, that we cannot consider a rebuke to a Court of the United States by a State Court, administered in consequence of the former acting as if the General Government was a government of full, instead of limited and specified powers, as necessarily involving the destruction of that social order which Judge Lowrie considers of such paramount importance. While, on the other hand, we do consider the failure of the State Courts to rebuke the Federal Courts when the latter act undeniably beyond their jurisdiction, as opening a wide door to Consolidation, and affording every facility for the utter prostration of the reserved rights of the States. In truth, as Judge Lowrie very fairly admits, either this is the remedy, or there is no remedy. The Judge says, this remedy is too dangerous, therefore we had better submit—Judge Knox says, whatever be its dangers, it is the only constitutional barrier, and the State Judiciary are bound to interfere by the laws of the State and their solemn oaths. The one is the old Federal doctrine, carried to a length which even Hamilton would have recoiled from—the other is the old Republican doctrine, not carried even half the length which Jefferson and Madison would have sanctioned.

Before dismissing this subject, we cannot avoid quoting one paragraph of Judge Lowrie's opinion, which we think will strike the legal profession generally, as an instance of peculiar originality of view. The learned and accurate Judge says:—

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## Clippings.

## General News.

### NEWS ITEMS.

## COMPLETE LIST

[illegible]

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

# General News.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Baltic we have Liverpool dates to the [illegible] inst. Generals Simpson and Pelissier telegraph on the 3d that there is nothing new respecting the siege.

The Russians are again threatening an attack on the Tchernaya, hence the allied army are kept continually on the alert, and parties remain constantly under arms. The question is whether the Russians will attack the Tchernaya lines or Balaklava, via Baidar Valley.

Since the affair of the 16th inst., the Russians have retired to the heights from Tchourgoun to Inkermann. Nearly every night they have skirmishes with the advanced posts of the Allies.

It is impossible to say at what precise date the general attack by the allied troops will take place.

The latter have provided for spending the winter in the Crimea, and the London Times anticipates great privations to both Allies and Russians in consequence.

Gen. Totleben, who has almost recovered from his wound, will be prevented from resuming active service through his own impatience. Before he was in a fit state he persisted in inspecting the fortifications and progress of the mines. This exertion brought on inflammation, and, by the advice of the surgeons, Prince Gortschakoff determined on removing him from Sebastopol, to prevent the chance of another relapse. He was therefore conveyed to Simpheropol; but, notwithstanding his absence, nothing important is done without his advice being taken.

Gen. Totleben has just completed a work [illegible]

[illegible]

## POLITICAL NEWS.

KANSAS.—The Platform of the Kansas Free State Convention sets aside all party ties and recommends that the only issue, be the achievement of political freedom and self-government. It was resolved, that non-resident voters should be opposed and resisted, whether from Missouri or elsewhere; that Kansas should be a Free State; but that any fair and reasonable provisions should be made to protect the masters of slaves already in the territory against injustice and total loss. The admission of free negroes and mulattoes was looked upon as [illegible], and to be prevented, and the charge of abolitionism characterized as stale and [illegible]. It was resolved that no interference should be made with slaves in other States, and that no obstruction should be made to the recovery of fugitive slaves.

The Legislature was characterized as a body of lawless invaders, representing only the people of Missouri, who had elected them; and their actions repudiated as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union. It was resolved that no allegiance or obedience was due to any enactments of the spurious legislature; that they should be resisted by all peaceable and legal means; that the Kansas Supreme Court should not be recognized; and that the question of the validity of the laws should be carried to a higher tribunal. The organization and discipline of volunteer companies, and procuring of arms, was recommended; in order that force might be resorted to, should other remedies fail, and there should be any reasonable prospect of success from resistance.—The election laws were repudiated, and the second Tuesday of October fixed, for the election of a Delegate to Congress. Ex-Gov. Reeder was nominated by acclamation, and accepted the nomination. The course of the President in removing Reeder was severely commented upon—and the purchase of the half-breed lands spoken of as a plain and honorable transaction, made with the full knowledge of the Agent and Interpreter, and subjected to the supervision of the President. The doctrine that a public officer has no right to ask specifications of charges made against him, was inveighed against, as being monstrous and unjust. A committee was appointed to present the Hon. Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kansas, with a copy of the proceedings, and to ask his aid in putting the same into operation.

[illegible]

## NEWS ITEMS.

[illegible]

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

[illegible]

## THE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

## CATTLE MARKETS.

[illegible]

## NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

## Bank Note List.

[illegible]

NO EXCUSE FOR GRAY HAIR.

For, by sending to [illegible] & CO., box 380 Post-office, [illegible], and procuring a supply of GORHAM'S CHEMICAL HAIR RENOVATOR, you can change your grey hair to the natural or original color, and produce an entire new growth. The price for a single package is $1, or six for $5. Sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of a remittance.

sep15-eow[illegible]

# The Markets.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1855.

REMARKS—There has been a moderate amount of business doing since our last notice. Cotton is in limited request and prices are lower. Bark has been more inquired after, but prices are a trifle lower. Breadstuffs have been in good demand, and for Flour and Wheat prices have slightly advanced. The receipts of all descriptions have been light and the stocks are small. In Coal there is a large business doing. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses are less active owing to the reduced stocks and stringent rates demanded by holders. Fish are unchanged. Hemp and Hides are very quiet. Hops are dull. Iron continues buoyant, and prices are firm at the advance noted last week. Lead is scarce and in demand. In Lumber there is less doing. Naval Stores and Oils have undergone no essential changes. Provisions are looking up, and for Bacon higher prices have again been realized. Rice is quiet and lower. In Seeds the transactions have been limited. Tobacco and Wool are unchanged. In Freights there is a better feeling.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a fair export demand for Flour during the past week, and with moderate supplies, a reduced stock, and a further improvement in Wheat, holders have been enabled to realize a further advance of 25 cts per bbl. The sales comprise 13a15,000 bbls standard and good brands, mostly at $7,75—now held firmly at $8—including 2a3,000 bbls extra at $7,87½a8,25, and some extra family at $8,37½a8,75. There has been a fair inquiry for the supply of the retailers and bakers within the range of the same quotations. Rye Flour is lower. 200 bbls sold at $6. Corn Meal has declined. Sales of 2,000 bbls at $4,37½a4,50 for Pennsylvania, and $4,50½ for Brandywine.

Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 20th inst.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barrels Superfine | | 12,776 |
| Do | Fine | 175 |
| Do | Middlings | 86 |

[illegible]

## ALMANAC.

[illegible]

# Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

At Muscatine, Iowa, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. M. White, Mr. CHARLES H. BRANDENBURG to Miss SARAH M. MULLEN, both of Muscatine, Muscatine Co., Iowa.

On Tuesday, Sept. 4th, by the Rev. S. Walker, Mr. R. J. HARMER, of [illegible], Randolph county, Ills. to Miss SUSAN GASTON, of Richview, Washington county, Ills.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Fulton, Mr SAMUEL McDOUGAL, to Miss MARY GLADDING, all of Manayunk.

On the 16th instant, by John O. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. JOSEPH WAGNER, to Miss ELIZABETH WAGNER, both of this city.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. JOHN MARS, to Miss ELLEN F. ROBINSON, both of Philadelphia.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Clay, Captain BENJ. F. DICKERSON, of New York, to Miss CATHARINE A. BAKER, of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Doctor WILLIAM H. BURG, of York county, to Miss MATTIE M. HINKLE, of Philadelphia.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. S. M. Andrews, Mr. WILLIAM L. HOUPT, of Allentown, Pa. to Miss TILLIE MARTIN, of Rockville, Bucks county, Pa.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, Mr. CHARLES CONNERS, to Miss MARGARETTA SCARBOROUGH, all of Buckingham Township, Bucks county.

On the 12th instant, in Burlington county, N. J. by Friends' Ceremony, RICHARD W. TEST, of Camden, N. J. to ELIZABETH LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. JOHN R. IRWIN, to Miss REBECCA J. BACHMAN, both formerly of Chester county, Pa.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. N. S. HAGAMAN, formerly of New York State, to MARGARET M. WILLIS, of Philadelphia.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. H. A. Hunter, Mr. HIRAM PHIPPS, to Miss MARY MOONEY, both of this city.

On the 28th June, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. GEORGE W. BOYLES, to Miss SARAH C. HEATON, all of this city.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Walter Proctor, Mr. ABRAM MANN, of Philadelphia, to SARAH A. MANN, of Wilmington, Del.

[illegible]

# Deaths.

[illegible]

TWO SPLENDID NOVELS!!

THE ELDER SISTER.

ETHEL: OR, THE DOUBLE ERROR.

[illegible]

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

[illegible]

IMPORTED FRENCH AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURED FURNITURE, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

[illegible]

BOOK AGENTS DESIRED,

[illegible]

E. S. ZEVELY, ARTIST AND WOOD ENGRAVER,

[illegible]

MAGIC LANTERNS,

[illegible]

RINGLETS! RINGLETS! RINGLETS!

[illegible]

NOTICE TO BOOK AGENTS.

[illegible]

OIL CLOTHS!

[illegible]

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THE LITTLE MILLINER;

OR, THE RICH AND POOR.

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NO POISON!

RHODES'

FEVER AND AGUE CURE!

OR,

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE

OF

*Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats,*

And all other forms of disease, which have a common origin in

MALARIA OR MIASMA.

THESE DISEASES ARE COMMON TO MANY localities of the United States; but wherever they prevail, North, South, East or West, they all equally spring from the same miasmal cause. The great variety of symptoms and forms of disease is owing principally to difference in age, sex, constitution and habits of the sufferers; but as the cause is the same, they will all equally yield to a remedy that is competent to overcome or remove that cause.

By the laws of Nature, every principle has its opposite, and for every disease, or cause of disease, there is a re-agent, or in other words a specific remedy. All Malaria, whether arising from Marshes, Stagnant Water, decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, or even newly cleared lands, is the same in character and effect; is a poison floating in the atmosphere, causing disease to all who breathe it. In accordance with these conclusions [illegible]

[illegible]

PREVENTIVE,

[illegible]

THE DOSE.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do any but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been so much Chills and Fever since I lived in this State, as at present. Yours, &c.,

RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

[illegible], Michigan, July 26, 1855.

Dr. J. A. RHODES—Dear Sir—Your Cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Those who have been troubled with the distressing disease have been ENTIRELY CURED by using only one bottle of the CURE. Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LATHROP & McLEAN.

The following letter shows the good effect of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," and the bad effect of poisonous medicines taken previously, which the lady will probably never get rid of:—

SOUTH DURHAM, [illegible], Aug. 28, 1855.

DEAR SIR—You wished me to write as to the health of my patient, after taking the Fever and Ague medicine you sent, which I now take pleasure in doing.

The patient was my mother. She has lived in Allegheny county, New York, for five years, and last fall, for the first time, had the Fever and Ague, which she cured in a short time by the use of [illegible] Fever and Ague Pills; but last March she came here to live with me, and in May was taken again with it. She has taken the medicine which you sent—she took the last some four weeks ago—and she seems to be cured of the disease, and her health is quite good now, but her joints and bones seem to be sore, and pain her some.

The medicine I think is very good, and I would recommend it to Ague sufferers, and I would procure it before any other within my knowledge for that disease.

[illegible]

THE NATURAL ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED German Bitters,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philada., Pa.,

[illegible]

DIET.

[illegible]

HABITS OF LIFE.

[illegible]

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

[illegible]

HAD THE AGUE FOR TWELVE YEARS!

[illegible]

## Selected Poetry.

### LINES

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF

MRS. THOMPSON STARNS, OF ASHFIELD, MASS.

Sweet spirit, though the body cannot rest
With those who sleep in Jesus' breast,
Still shall thy memory be dear
To those who linger with us here.

We shall not cease to think of thee,
Though thou hast left our company;
Nor forget your home, or her place long vacant
Around the fireside, and at the table board.

Yet, in our midst an angel hath come down,
Touching the waters of a peaceful home;
And death hath taken, of a household band,
A sister's love whose gaze no more may come.

A dove hath stopped from an ivory throne,
Alike for me! who may not come to it
Save those whose spiritual vision, given by grace,
Of all we long for is that heavenly home.

Calmly's the cheek now, lovely as in life,
Of loving, thoughtful mother of gentleness,
Each gentle virtues of our loving and beloved,
Pleading in him who gives the crown of glory.

Calm, like a bank of shepherd's bosom heaven,
Where soul reminded not on clouds to rest,
But looked to habitations of the heart-dear!
That cannot awake that trustee in still and true.

To, who remember the long loving years,
The patient love, and heart's unselfishness,
The self-sacrificing wisdom, the calm trust,
Request for her, the crown at last is won!

Perfect and mother now united stood,
Wearing the joy to what the household chain—
Put still to-day, the household chain—
And blessed the joy on the Heavenly place.

By every child remembered, and many more
Each cross accepted, and each sorrow borne,
Each, and remembered, and each kindness done,
To mind the path her partner that have won.

Rest, rest, the world grieves robed and sister dear
With the bright bright, washed from sin and
Oh, gentle sister! how lonely in thy stead,
With those dear dears, now on earth no more.

The veil between this world and that we name
Is thin to faith, and memory, and love;
Twenty are near their rooms, are more than
Looking on in its peace and love.

Oh! Then, in whom my saints above, below,
Are met and reinforced, grant us grace
To persevere to the end in love,
To practice we our mercy shortcoming more.

And while on earth, we trust the servant's love,
And while with those, now taken
Reunite it our tends the joyful residence
We are already Kingdom and Priests to God.

— H. B. S. in Independent.

## Selected Articles.

### THE SCHOOLS OF GENEVA.

The following account, for which we are indebted to the N. Y. Tribune, is from the pen of an American correspondent, Mr. Henry Ewing, who went to place his boys at school at Geneva, Switzerland. It will be noticed that they have some good things in Europe as well as schools and good manners—which we Americans greatly need:

"The price of tuition per annum at each of the little short of $850, including washing and all necessaries. Every branch of study is rigorously prosecuted in these establishments under accomplished masters, while the physical education of the pupils is made a matter of serious and systematic obligation. For example, at Mr. Rendu's school, where I have left my own boy, the pupils have a play-ground as large very nearly as Washington Square, and all sorts of gymnastic apparatus, wherein alleys, &c., and here they play to their hearts' content, and report from but is invariably the case with teachers, who lay aside the pedagogue and convert themselves into boys for the time with a good will which must be surprising to any one who did not know how much of timber and stubble there is still surviving in these Protestant constitutions. This imperishable juvenile, by the way, rushes out of school with the same wild haste whether one really or how fresh, and jolly, how upset it keeps them ever through the winter. Of old age, on the other hand, it may invite a sincere sentimental anglish to join with them. Master—every one—and kindly, for instance, is a grandmother, and has years, I am informed, great sorrows and reverses. A handsome old woman, accomplished, need not exist, and yet life seems still so young and vernal with her that she sometimes comes in connect with the children than you had her arms instinctively encircling them, and their swinging her, and all in—and if ever I fall frolic immediately blossoming forth as a fourteen blossom after rain.

"But let us return to our lambs. The sport of the pupils is not only amply fostered and directed, their health is also materially promoted by the general discipline of the school. They go four, every fair day to the Rhone to bathe, of course under watchful care; they go twice a week to a swimming school upon the lake for particular swimming. They breathe about the delicious neighborhood, in short excursions with their teachers; they make long pedestrian tours in the summer vacation across the Alps; they sometimes visit Italy, sometimes some other city; they breathe the fine mornes of the Jura; they ride on mules and donkeys; they plant the wild strawberries; they drink at the sparkling mountain rills; they in the broad and honey of the mountaineers as they come to avoid the noon day sun; they subsist all day the sustained air of those grand solitudes; and they return to their school to exhale a sharp re-zest. I am told, that every angel who walks in health and innocence unconsciously conspires to make it so. Certainly they are subject to the best influences. The teachers and pupils eat at the same table. They have games, and stories, and plays to amuse themselves with after nightfall, and on Sunday evenings they have exercises conducive to which all voices are taught to join, and lift up to God the incense of a thankful heart for all the good one He showers upon them. Music, I think, is one of the necessaries in Mr. Rendu's school. However, all the schools provide the best instruction in this respect.

"Another point of interest is the extensive good manners inculcated by these institutions. All the pupils are made gentlemen in deportment. Instead of the tyranny of arbitrary rules which is complained of in the English schools and to some degree in our own, the one only law is good manners. Each pupil is left to act for himself as he instinct as one. A son of Judge Vanderpoel, of New York, who is at Mr. Rendu's' school, told me that on his joining the school he was surprised to find himself the object of so many deferential attentions on the part of the older pupils. He would hardly believe such courtesy compatible with the boyish bosom, and half expecting to see the beautiful illusion suddenly dissipated by a rap punch in the ribs, or the compulsory descent of his hat over his eyes, all in the way of prospective good-fellowship. Finding it to very lovely to see youth presenting its ingenuousness—to see its blood cordially warmed by the coarse and kindful commerce of the great world: and from all I can learn I really think these schools do everything possible to secure that advantage. The whole tone of society around them, too, strikes me as highly conducive to the same end. I have seen no reception since I left England. It may doubtless exist, but it does not court the light of observation, as it would unlikely do so with us. For example, last Sunday after noon I witnessed a regatta on the lake. A grand crowd of pent-ons of the lower ranks were assembled to look on, and every sort of boat, from the costly yacht to a common wherry, participated in the sport. There was no and to the fun, and the beneficial enjoyment of it was manifested by the lookers-on. But I perceived no appearance of rivalry or emulation in any hand, nor heard any angry tones, nor saw the least tendency toward that low and disgusting practical joking which disfigures our exhibitions similar scenes with us. But then, per-haps, the reason is that I remember that republicanism with us is a sign of something which commonly put artists in these countries, namely, the social recognition of the masses. It is the method which the unlimited rule of democracy takes to establish its sense of independence in the enveloping breath of the past. When this same unlimited rule shall have got itself properly assimilated on all hands, or submitted to the established social privileges, history will have undoubtedly a new research and loyal conservator of order to be."

Reporter Persevered.—Allen," said little Mary the other day, "let us go to the boy's theatre to-morrow?" "No," said Allen, "I can't go." "Why," persisted Mary, "why can't you?" "Because," said Allen, "I can't go without being a married with mother, and I don't want to do that!"

## City Scenes.

### ONE CLASS OF ADVOCATES FOR A REDUCTION OF THE POLICE.

"I tell ye what, Bill, I think the police are a leet lot—and I wish they was done away with altogether."

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

One of the American whimsicalities is the choice of names. Our Saxon ancestors were content with a natural poesy of direction that led to spring in their wonderful observation of nature and stamped their land with enduring memorials of its physical characteristics. England, the land of the Angli, is full of such memorials. The "meath" at its rivers, the "s Caster," or camps of the Roman invaders, popularized into chesters and casters, the fords of its streams, the "mere" or "mere," the "combes," (deep valleys between two hill ranges,) all these hanged the love of the simple founders of the land for such descriptions as fully expressed the chief local phenomena of the city or town or hamlet. Liverpool is the pool where, centuries ago, the tract marsh bird known as the "liver," also which is still the city's crest, abounded. Shakespeared its now silent city. A poet guide of Britain is a Murray out of which the footprints of the Roman invasion, the Danish incursions, the Norman conquest, may all be gathered, though it be but a table of contents of the volume.

How little this gift has descended to her unthinking children may be read from their census report in its table of population. We were tempted on consulting that valuable document to make a few casual jottings by the way, as examples of the odd tastes of our people. We found that the Presidence of the United States has even the baptismal sponsors of many of our towns, but by no means in the same proportion.

Washington, of course, leads the column. Beginning with the federal city, we have then an unadvised thirty-eight repetitions county, principality in the States of Ohio and Indiana. Washington, which may be considered the name for father and son, occurs but 26 times. There is a solitary instance of one lonely sanctimony of uniqueness, yclept J. Q. Adams. Jefferson is repeated 16 times, Madison 47 times, Monroe 21, Hamilton, as of right that in honor of New Orleans should, is godfather to 123. Van Buren is only popular to the extent of 9, while Harrison, like a soldier and victor of Tippecanoe as he was, rises to 57. Tyler, being but an accidental executive, has to rest content as one to perpetuate his name; and Polk is the unpleasant title of only 19. Taylor stands last in the field, a modest half-a-dozen by two, and is good for 12. Fillmore has one, a Franklin one, Pierce one, and Scott one. Of the Presidential list, Franklin is the favorite, designating 66 places, Hamilton 29, Perry 17, Alexander 20, Wayne 24, and Montgomery 26. Benton 22, Butler 12, Clay 31, Cass 32, Clinton 34. Marion occurs 41 times, Milton 26, Penn but 14, (thus proving the spirit of the Quakers,) Penn 12, Fulton 18, Scott 16, besides 9 Winfields, a touch of right belong to the name of Lundy's Lane.

Among other names, not personal, we find that the gentleman who "would not be a slave," Union, it must be preserved," is a sentiment four to the extent known, 31 times. Liberty 64 times, Liberty 64 times, Independence 14, and Freedom 13 times; Columbia 19, Concord 22, Union 29, Spring-field 43, and the inhabitants of ten townships, in despair of a high sounding title, are badly known as Centre-ville.

"Richland" finds favor to the extent of 61 instances, and Centre 40, carrying the idea to a magnitude of a system of a survey based on triangulation, but of "squaring the circle."

Of the Saxon names, Thomas 22, Jackson 39 are Browns, 26 Greens, 4 Whites, "sorry" Red, but 4 Vermillions and one Black. Ayr 3 times, Jones simply as "Paris."

But it is with the oddities that we wish to dwell in this brief. Here is the list of those worthy of mention, and we implore the worthy compositor who shall have the pleasure of setting them up, NOT to spell so letter, to "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

Philadelphia, Surabco, Rose-blossom, Rogue, Rose, Rosen-stone, Bulskin, Burr, Spirit, Ink, Lamp, Knights Fall, Cannibal's Bridge, Chessy, Citronelle, Climax, Cold Water, Limekilns, Lockers, Corpulent Creek-ary, Cotton, Cow Horn, Cow Creek, Cow Pasture, Cowpasture, Fine, Flat, Friendship, (3 times) Trine, Fargil, Fragrance, (twice) to Peter's birth place (3), Fox House's snippet of dispute, Gap, High spire, Hog Island, (3) North Norwich, (the "new" "north" "wich" or "wick," one would think here north enough) Hot Springs, Hot Water, Hunting Shirt, Ivy Island, Jamestown, Jericho, Jerusalem, Kentucky, Kingdom, Kingston, Knob, Knobs, Knobs, Knobs